

Tuesday, November 27, 1860.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The disunion movement in the cotton-planting States is certainly assuming an alarming aspect. We do not mean to express a serious apprehension that it will result in a permanent rupture of the bonds of the Federal Union; but it is nevertheless alarming to witness so large a proportion of the citizens of several of our sister States manifesting a settled purpose to strive for that result, whatever may be our confidence in their inability to consummate that purpose.

It is doubtless true that sentiments of loyalty to the Union still linger in the hearts of a great many people of the cotton-planting States; yet it must be admitted that in most of them these sentiments are at present not very demonstrative. In South Carolina, especially, the sentiment in favor of immediate secession seems to be almost unanimous. In Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, although there is less unanimity of feeling, the disunion sentiment strongly predominates, if the indications which reach us through the public press can be relied upon.

We believe, however, that these indications are to some extent deceptive. The suddenness and violence of the disunion movement in these States has created a panic in the public mind, which holds the expression of conservative sentiments, for the time being, in check. We hope and believe that this terrorism will sooner or later abate, and that Union men will begin to hold up their heads, and make their voices heard.

We rely more upon the patriotism and loyalty of the people of these States, when their "sober second thought" shall have had time to operate, to restore harmony to the country, than we do upon the unquestionable power of the Federal Government to put down all resistance to its authority and laws.

WILL MR. BUCHANAN SPEAK OUT?

It is now, we believe, more than ten days since the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, declared, in a public speech, that Mr. Buchanan was pledged to secession, and he intended to hold him to it. Is this true, or is it false? No one can answer this question so satisfactorily to the public, as Mr. Buchanan himself—and yet he remains mum. It is true that it would not become the President to take notice of ordinary misrepresentations of himself, emanating from the stump or the partisan press. But when a distinguished member of Congress, of his own party, who is known to have held confidential relations towards him, publicly declares that he has pledged himself to secession, surely he is called upon to speak out. His silence will be regarded as equivalent to an admission that Mr. Keitt has not misrepresented him.

THE CABINET.

Those voracious gentlemen who "do" the "Special" telegraphic Washington items for the New York press, have been amusing the public for some time past, by one day proclaiming that Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet is on the eve of a burst-up, and assuring their readers the next day that there is not a shadow of truth in their own assertions on the subject. The fact is, that these gentlemen are as ignorant of what is going on in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as they are of the construction of Mr. Lincoln's. The citizens of Washington very well understand that their speculations are mere guess-work, and as most of their pretended dispatches from Washington are in fact manufactured in New York, their surmises and guesses are not half as reliable as every citizen of Washington can form for himself.

Mr. Keitt says that "fidelity to the Union is treason to the South." His lexicon and ours differ vastly, but not more, perhaps, than our political faith. We should have passed the remark as unworthy of notice, only for a sentence immediately following it. Mr. Keitt enthusiastically declared, "When I am called upon to choose whether I will be a traitor or a slave, God help me, I am a traitor." We are of opinion that the gentleman's neglect of grammar has led him to make an admission, true perhaps, but rather inopportune. Overlooking that, we agree with the sentiment; but we feel the remark, coming from a Republican, would not be regarded as akin to patriotism, but rather as an indirect allusion to the "peculiar institution" of Mr. Keitt and his co-laborers.

One feature in the present secession excitement taxes our ingenuity to explain. Mr. Toombs, away off in Georgia, conceives an idea that he must resign his seat in the United States Senate, and, ignoring the most obvious means of communication—the Post Office—sends a telegraphic dispatch to his fiery brother, Keitt, to that effect. Now, if the mails are insecure in that section, we have no more to say; but nothing appearing to show such a state of things, we are forced to the conclusion that the honorable Senator feared to wait till he could pen a letter conveying the information, lest his courage should leave him with the flow of ink. Sober second thoughts are not favorable to secession or disunion, and Mr. Toombs and his supporters steer clear of them.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The vote in New York, at the recent election, on the constitutional amendment conferring upon the colored population equal rights of suffrage with white citizens is an emphatic refutation of the slander that Republicans are in favor of "negro equality." Said amendment was defeated by a majority of more than 100,000, notwithstanding a very light vote in the aggregate—a large proportion of the people having failed to vote at all on that question.

Among the passengers who sailed from San Francisco on the 10th instant, for Panama, in the steamship Sonora, were Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. W. M. Gwin, and Colonel Lauder, United States Army.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE TANEY.

A Washington dispatch, dated November 25, in the New York Herald of yesterday, announces the resignation of Chief Justice Taney, and speculates upon the appointment of his successor. As the fact of his resignation is not known here in Washington, we presume this announcement is at least premature. It has been rumored, for some time, that strenuous efforts have been made to induce him to resign, in time to give Mr. Buchanan the appointment of his successor.

Several articles in our paper of to-day having been prepared for our first number, and put in type several days ago, may strike our readers as not being altogether fresh. We are determined, however, that they shall have no cause to complain hereafter, that our columns are encumbered with stale matter.

Owing to some defects in our machinery, our first number was not issued till after dark last evening. We fear that our carriers, making their first rounds after night, may have missed many subscribers. Those who failed to receive their papers can be supplied at the publishing office.

The world, with all its civilization, seems to lack in the way of virtue. In one of the leading New York dailies of last Friday were several columns, of small type, devoted to the particulars of "A curious divorce suit," "Action for crim. con.," "The Burch v. case," &c. It may not be proper to say that the editor is a person of bad taste, but we think his taste might be improved somewhat.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, a woman, in a fit of jealousy, poured boiling water down her husband's throat; after which, she threw herself into the East river, but was rescued from drowning. The man was asleep at the time the cruelty was performed, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—Through the politeness of Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Institution, we have received the last Annual Report, which we shall further notice at some future time.

PROGRESS BACKWARD.—The New York Herald throws out the suggestion that the form of government for the proposed Southern Empire should be a limited monarchy. As revolutions never go backward, how long would it be before the limited became an unlimited monarchy?

William Croghan Jesup, eldest son of the late Major General Jesup, recently died at Elkton, Kentucky, aged twenty-seven years.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

We have no idea that the telegraphic accounts of the recent outbreak in Kansas, which have reached us within the last few days, give anything like a fair version of the difficulties. Coming as they do from Federal officials and Administration agents, they should be received with many grains of allowance.

That many citizens of Southern Kansas, goaded to desperation by the inhuman treatment they have lately received at the hands of the Federal authorities, have taken up arms, under the leadership of the notorious Captain Montgomery, to defend their homes, and to avenge their wrongs, is doubtless true. It may be true, also, that they have committed outrages that are wholly unjustifiable, notwithstanding their great provocation. We wholly discredit, however, the representation that the outbreak is an "Abolition raid," or that opposition to slavery lies at the bottom of it.

It is well known that the people of southern Kansas are suffering from a failure of crops unprecedented in the history of this country. But for the aid that has been extended to them from abroad, actual starvation would probably have decimated the inhabitants before this time.

At this critical juncture, when the great problem with them is, how they are to obtain the bare means of subsistence through the coming winter, the lands which they have pre-empted, and upon which they have built their houses and made their improvements, have been suddenly thrown into market by the Administration, and all appeals for delay have proved unavailing. We do not pretend to say that this cruel treatment of the people of Kansas justifies them in taking up arms against the Federal authorities and their abettors, to expel them from the Territory; but that it should lead to that result is certainly not to be wondered at.

We apprehend, however, that it will be found, in the sequel, that Captain Montgomery's band has been mainly recruited from the "burnt district," where some seventy families were lately rendered homeless and homeless by one of the most fiendish acts of cruelty ever committed under the color of law, in any Christian country.

The following brief statement of this outrage, and the pretences under which it was committed, we copy from the New York Tribune:

"About three years since, a survey was made of the Indian lands in the southwestern corner of the Territory, and the northern boundary of the Indian Reservation fixed about twelve miles south of Fort Scott. Immediately north of this was the New York Reservation, and notice was given that these lands were open to settlement, as the Indian title would soon be extinguished. Settlers accordingly poured in, lands were taken up on pre-emption, farms made, houses built, and Bourbon county presently gave an indication of the character of the emigration by a large Republican vote at the elections. This was not the result contemplated or hoped for by the Government, and one of those high-handed measures, of which there are so many in the history of Kansas, was resorted to, to drive these people out. A new survey was made, and the Indian boundary was extended eight miles northward, and the inhabitants, numbering more than fifteen hundred, were ordered to quit the Territory. Trusting that redress would come with delay, they lingered until the notice for the land sale of the New York Reservation was issued. With this came a new order, for the people of the eight-mile strip, on which they had settled in accordance with the boundaries of the first survey, to abandon their homes and improve-

ments; and as they still lingered, reluctant to give up the fruits of three years' toil, expended because they put faith in an act of the Government, the Indian agent, with fifty dragoons at his back, invaded the settlement, with his own hand put the torch to their dwellings, threw their household goods out of doors, and drove them almost naked from their homes. Seventy-four houses, it is said, have been, by this officer and his emissaries, reduced to ashes. In the mean time the President refuses to postpone the time of the land sale in the adjoining Reservation, and there the people are given over, in a time of unusual distress and poverty, to the invasion of the Border Ruffians, who burn and slay, and renew the terrible scenes of the darkest days of Kansas. Such are the measures resorted to by the Federal office-holders, aided by Government authority, to prevent Kansas from becoming a free State."

LOCAL NEWS.

GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Presentation of a Flag—Parade of the Wide Awakes—Speeches, Toasts, &c., &c.

Last night, a very interesting affair came off at the Wigwam, in which several hundred Republicans participated.

The German Republican Association met at their headquarters, on C street, at an early hour, and, preceded by a fine band of music, marched to the Wigwam, for the purpose of presenting the Wide Awakes with a beautiful American flag.

Arrived at the Wigwam, the Association entered the building, and were drawn up in line, facing the Wide Awakes.

W. Krzyzanowski, President of the German Republican Association, then spoke as follows: GENTLEMEN: It is not in my power to express the feelings which were concealed in my heart when my eye first beheld the American flag.

The first thought was, these are the colors beneath whose folds the fathers of this country gained the Liberty which we now enjoy, and covered their names with immortal glory.

O how proud every American ought to be of these stars and stripes, and ready to sacrifice everything which is dear to him in its defence, on which depends the honor of the nation. And how different is the advanced nineteenth century from the dark periods of the eighteenth century. In those periods they fought for liberty and principles; now, in the enlightened nineteenth century, there are some patriots willing to fight for a slave dogma, and equally willing to exchange their national flag, beneath which their fathers fought and died, for those gains which they obtain by the negro's toil.

But, thank God, there are enough true patriots left who will defend the flag, the precious inheritance of their fathers.

I believe, gentlemen of the Wide Awakes, that your mission is to protect this national ensign. Through your prompt action in organizing a Wide Awake company here, under the despotic sway of Democracy, you have achieved for yourselves the respect of every patriot. You did not listen to the threats of the more numerous opposite party in this city, but by a public demonstration, announced to them, and to the world that you were not ashamed to be the supporters of the Republican party.

That demonstration was a glorious victory. You have proved that you are worthy to be the bearers of the flag of your country. For this reason, the German Republican Association of this city are here now to present you with the glorious stars and stripes. Let this be the emblem of unity between you and the adopted citizens of this great Republic, and may its folds ever remind you that the adopted citizens are always ready to stand with you by the noble Constitution and the flag of this country.

The adopted citizens are accused of being liable to become the cause of the downfall of the Union. Let me tell those accusers that we support the party which supports the Constitution, and not the party which threatens to withdraw from the Union, for the reason that they are not gratified in their special views. We have taken an oath to support the Constitution, and we will stand by it, and never disgrace ourselves by disregarding these sacred pledges for money, as has been proposed to some of us already. We will fight for principles, but never for pay.

It is rather astonishing on what ground the opposite party calls the Republican party a sectional one. I have always supposed that a sectional party is one which, when submitted to the voice of the people, is lost in its minority. The last election proved that we have the majority; and therefore, from this mode of reasoning, which I conceive the proper one, we must conclude that the Democratic party is the sectional one.

The census of 1850 shows that there were 328,000 slaveholders in the Southern States; 40,000 of those were planters, the rulers of modern Democracy. Those 40,000 planters desire that 32,000 of independent people of this Republic shall submit to their rule, and those despotic desires the Democratic party supports.

I suppose these rulers assume their power by the same doctrine as the crowned heads of Europe. They are the rulers by the grace of God.

But this is a doctrine not for the nineteenth century; the people of the Republic will not submit to any such power.

In the name of the German Republican Association of Washington, I now present this flag to you, Wide Awakes, and I am confident that you never will submit that the number of its stars shall be diminished. If there are stars whose light shines feeble for this Union, I hope that we will be able to strengthen their light—if not, that we will gain brighter stars in the West for our glorious Confederacy.

In conclusion, permit me to say—
"The star-spangled banner,
Long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

The speaker was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause.

The flag was received on the part of the Wide Awakes, by Lewis Clephane, Esq., their President.

Placing the flag in the hands of the assistant secretary of the Wide Awakes, Mr. Clephane spoke as follows:

SIR: In the name and in behalf of the Wide Awakes of the District of Columbia, I accept this beautiful token of the esteem and friendship of our German Republican co-laborers; and in their name, I return you our most hearty thanks for this gift, and for the appropriate and eloquent manner in which it has been presented. [Applause.] You could not have selected a present more acceptable, more appropriate, and more dear to the heart of every American citizen, than this our national flag, [applause], which is as sacred to the heart of every true and loyal Republican throughout this land, as his own hearthstone, and whose honor every Republican would defend as he would the

honor of his own household. [Applause.] We never look upon that flag without feelings of pride and gratitude. The sight of it ever involuntarily carries us in memory back to the times which tried men's souls; when the blood of our patriot fathers was freely shed to secure to us the blessings, the privileges, and the liberties, which we now enjoy, and by the shedding of whose blood the bond of the Union of the States was sealed—forever sealed. [Loud applause.]

We love that flag—not because of its beauty, not because of any intrinsic worth, but because under it our fathers achieved the liberties of this country, [applause]; because that flag has ever floated over us as a people and a nation, in adversity and prosperity; and God grant that no other flag save the star-spangled banner shall ever float over Americans upon American soil! [Vociferous cheering.]

Sir, there is a significance, a deep significance, in that flag which you have so kindly presented to us to-night. We behold upon it a constellation of thirty-three stars, the emblem of the Union of the thirty-three States. The field of blue, from which those stars shine forth, represents an idea taken from the banner borne by the Scottish covenanter, around which was a border of blue, significant of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the idea of vigilance, of perseverance, and of justice. The thirteen stripes show, with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and signify the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The red color also, in Roman days, was a signal of defiance, devoted daring; and the white, purity.

What eloquence do the stars and stripes breathe, when their full significance is known! A new constellation; justice, equality, subordination, courage, and purity. And where is that flag not known? Trophied with victories in war, and doubly trophied with victories in peace, it commands the respect of the world, as the flag of the free.

"Success to the flag of our nation,
May its folds all around us be spread;
It is blazoned with deeds of the valiant,
And sacred with names of the dead!
The stars are the symbol of Union;
May they ever in unity wave!
The white is the emblem of honor,
The red is the blood of the brave."

"Success to the flag of our nation,
Let it wave o'er the land and the sea!
May it kindle new hope where it glitters,
In bosom that long to be free.
Let it keep its young gleams unquelled,
Sustain it on ocean and shore,
Re-erect it high, a broad beacon of freedom
To the world until time is no more."

My fellow German Republicans, we who have been born upon this soil feel proud to know, that this flag, which Americans love to honor is no less dear to our foreign-born citizens, [applause], because it protects alike their rights and privileges. And, my friends, we love our fellow Germans because they do honor and respect our laws. Gentlemen, this flag protects alike your rights as it does those of the American citizen. [Applause.] Let me assure you, my German friends, that the protection which our Constitution and this flag throws around you is no privilege bestowed. It is your right, demanded alike by honor and justice. [Applause.] History has recorded the fact, that in our revolutionary struggle were to be found, fighting side by side, the foreign-born and American citizen. And who, among you, fellow Republicans and fellow Americans, will ever cease to cherish the memory of Steuben, Kosciuszko, La Fayette, and a host of other patriotic foreigners, who stood by your patriotic fathers in achieving the glorious victory of independence! [Applause.]

But, my friends, I will not longer detain you. This, to me, is a scene of peculiar interest. When we behold our foreign-born citizens, whom our Constitution recognises as such, coming forth, as it were, to show their fealty anew to our institutions, we behold a portion of our own American-born fellow citizens seeking to bring this very flag into disgrace. We all hope that this is but a temporary outburst of evil passion, which will soon pass away; that the cloud which now lowers over our political horizon, and seems, for the present, to dim the lustre of these stars will in a short while disappear, and those stars shine forth more gloriously than ever, because of having been thus temporarily dimmed. [Applause.]

Fellow German Republicans, this flag will be placed in the ranks of the Wide Awakes; and be assured, it will be our privilege, our proud privilege, to protect this flag, and that which it represents, under all circumstances. [Loud applause:] for this flag is not intended as one for the security of the rights of Americans, but the Constitution, of which it is an emblem, recognises also the foreign-born as citizens. We shall ever stand by their rights as earnestly as we would by the rights of the native-born.

And now, gentlemen, in the name of the Wide Awakes of the District of Columbia, I again return you our sincere thanks for this valued testimonial of your kind feeling towards us.
Mr. Clephane concluded amid great applause, the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

A procession was then formed, the Wide Awakes taking the lead, one hundred and eighty-five strong, followed by the German Association, upwards of two hundred more, which moved to Thorne's Hall, Seventh street, by way of the German headquarters. At Thorne's Hall, they found a collation in waiting, to which ample justice was done by those assembled. The assemblage was then called to order by the President of the Wide Awakes, when

Mr. J. P. Hilton offered the following toast: Our German Republican Wide Awakes: Their liberty is our liberty, their rights our rights. Republicanism opens its arms to all of human kind who prefer freedom to vassalage.

This sentiment was responded to by Mr. Krzyzanowski, in a few spirited and interesting remarks. He offered the following toast:

In memory of those who repose in ashes; to the health of those who support the Constitution; and to the prosperity of such as will stand by the national flag.

Mr. Clephane then offered—

The memory of our patriotic foreign friends who sleep in graves on American soil.

This sentiment was followed by the playing of the Marseillaise Hymn by the band.

Mr. John P. Hilton then offered—

Our old original Jacobins in the Republican cause: Well done, thou good and faithful servant: You have been faithful over a few things; may you be made rulers over many things after the 4th of March next.

Loud calls being here made for Mr. J. J. Coombs, that gentleman took the stand and responded.

He said he had been called upon to respond to the sentiment just proposed, as a member of that ancient and honorable order, the "original Jacobins." He did not know why this term had been applied to them. According to his recollection of sacred history, Jacob of old obtained

the birthright of another, and his father's blessing, by practicing a deception. We have received a blessing, it is true, but we have not obtained it as Jacob of old did, by putting on the livery of another. For this reason he did not much admire the term "original Jacobins," as applied to those who had led the van in this great political revolution which had just been accomplished. And notwithstanding the good wishes towards us expressed in the toast just offered, he apprehended that a good many who were termed "original Jacobins," might find themselves in the position of Esau, after the 4th of March—that others will have assumed their livery, and obtained their birthright. But although we fail to receive the reward of offices and spoils, we will at least enjoy the reward of a consciousness of having done our duty. Thank God we cannot be robbed of the honor of having led the way to this great victory. If we get nothing more, we will content ourselves with that. He had no prejudice against new converts—"eleventh hour men," as they are sometimes called. Where would the Republican party be now, but for the aid of new converts? We ought to be thankful that so many have listened to our teachings, and become convinced by them—that the seed we have sown has fallen in good ground, and brought forth fruits so abundantly.

The remarks of Mr. Coombs were well received, and, at the close, he was honored with three hearty cheers.

The following toasts were then offered:

By Mr. John H. Wise.—The present Government office-holders, who are on the stool of repentance. May mercy, tempered with justice, be administered to them after the 4th of March next.

By Mr. George W. Harkness.—The Presidency of the United States: the most exalted station in the world; the highest honor in the gift of a great and free people; the great reward to political honesty, talent, and integrity. Justly and deservedly has it been bestowed upon Abraham Lincoln.

By Mr. John P. Hilton.—Hon. W. H. Seward: The talent and devotion to Republican principles displayed by him in the United States Senate Chamber, his dignity at reverse of fortune at Chicago, his patriotic self-denial, and disinterestedness, deserve, as they command, the highest tribute of admiration, and will be properly appreciated hereafter by the American people.

The line of march was then taken up, and the procession moved back to the Wigwam.

At the Wigwam, on the return of the procession, several other speeches were made. The assemblage then adjourned with hearty cheers for the Wide Awakes, for the German Association, for the flag, and also for the President and Vice President elect.

A NOTICE.—Mr. Editor: Will you please inform me how the law is so construed as that the playing of bandy in the crowded part of the city is never stopped or punished? Judiciary Square, right under the eye of the Chief of Police, and where people are constantly passing, is a favorite spot for this game, with those who are old enough to know better. The other day, a young lady, in passing through this square, was struck in the face by a ball which had been used in the game; and yesterday, an old gentleman came near being struck in the same way. Do tell us why it is not stopped.

Now that it is called to his attention, we presume the Chief of Police will see that it is stopped, as we know there is a law forbidding all such games in the public thoroughfares.

ISLAND SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—This Union, composed of the different Sabbath Schools on the Island, held its monthly meeting last evening at the Island Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Meador's. There was a large attendance of the different schools. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kennard and Rev. Mr. Bittinger, and by Superintendents Ballantyne, Linton, Baird, and Gray. After each address, a hymn was sung by one of the schools, and the exercises were closed by the Union singing the beautiful hymn entitled, "We're Homeward Bound."

JUDICIARY SQUARE.—We notice that a shed has been erected in the rear of the City Hall, for the accommodation of the workmen who are to arrange and put up the iron railing around that square. It will be recollected that Congress, during last session, passed a resolution authorizing the use of the railing now encircling the Capitol for that purpose. The work has already been commenced. The improvement to that neighborhood will be very great, and one that is much needed.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We notice that the extensive improvements to this church (Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor) have been nearly completed. The tower has already received the finishing touch, and the frescoing is also nearly completed. The seats have been much improved, and the pulpit presents a specimen of very neat architecture. The church will be opened for regular service in the course of three or four weeks.

DEAD.—Many of our readers will be grieved to hear of the death of Thomas J. Cathcart, for many years chief clerk in the Second Comptroller's office, which occurred yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE meet at their Hall, on E street, this evening. We understand they are now in a flourishing condition.

THE MARKET this morning was well attended and we believe satisfactory prices generally reigned, although the prospects were dull last evening, for those who had cereals, on account of the money pressure.

THE THIRTEENTH STREET CANAL.—Passing along Thirteenth street, at its intersection with H, this morning, we saw a cart loaded with coal stuck deep in the mud, which those having the work in charge had left at that point. The driver was over an hour in getting it extricated. We notice several such places along this canal, for such it appears to be, and hope the proper authorities will apply the proper remedy.

The hall of Dr. Hunter, on H street, between Ninth and Tenth, was entered after dark last evening, and robbed of sundry overcoats and hats.

NO MARKET ON THURSDAY.—Our readers will bear in mind that there will be no market on Thursday next. The Northern Market will be open as usual on to-morrow morning, and the Centre Market to-morrow afternoon.

PROF. ANDERSON, generally acknowledged as the greatest magician of the age, commenced a brief engagement at the Theatre last night. He remains here only during the present season.

WATCH REPORT.—Benjamin Brandt Calden, neither of whose wages, for the last fifteen years of age, were brought home, grants for pilfering about Centre Market, to the workhouse for ninety days. Solomon, drunk and disorderly, and made his escape from an officer as his way to the workhouse a month

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Aspirant for New York on the 25th instant.
Afterwards:

"When the demand was first made against Peru by the United States, through their minister, to indemnify our citizens for losses, President Castilla, who is, in fact, the Government of Peru, asked to have the matter referred to the Cabinet at Washington, and agreed to abide by its decision. The matter was accordingly referred to Washington, and President Buchanan decided that the claims were just, and directed Mr. Clay to renew the demand for their settlement, and if it was not complied with within a specific time, Mr. Clay was further directed to demand his passports, suspend all diplomatic intercourse with Peru, and proceed to the United States.

"Castilla has published a circular to all the diplomatic agents accredited to Peru, in which he gives his version of the questions in dispute with the United States, but carefully avoids making any allusion to his first agreement to abide by the decision of the Cabinet of Washington. He now claims that Chile and France sustain the decision of his own courts in the condemnation of the Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana, and insists that the United States, being an interested party, cannot decide the controversy, but should select some friendly third power as arbitrator, to whose decision she (Peru) will bow."

Mrs. Zarcodigui & Co., who received the new United States and British contract for guns, have advanced the Government one million of dollars, and are to pay in soon two millions more.

Hon. J. Cotton Smith, United States Minister to Bolivia, left Lima for his post on the 5th inst.

From Bolivia we learn that the brief tranquility which the Republic has lately enjoyed is again disturbed by attempted revolution, and that a more serious danger to the actual Government exists in a threatened invasion by Peru.

From our news added to the revolution, we see in New Granada, and all hopes of peace seem to have been quenched for the present. The usual number of skirmishes are reported, and the revolutionists, of course, claim to have been successful. There is a report, endorsed by a Carthaginian journal, that the cargo of an American vessel, the Winthrop, at Santa Martha, had been seized by the authorities for the support of the troops, and \$4000 in specie found on board confiscated; and also that Mr. Foster, an American citizen, formerly United States consul at Carthagena, had been arrested and imprisoned for traveling without a passport.

"The attempt to find a practicable route for a railroad across the Isthmus, between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dulce, has been total failure. So writes a well-informed correspondent.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
Returning Passengers—Remotely of the California and Oregon Election.

The pony express, with San Francisco dates to the 19th instant, arrived at Kearney on the 25th inst. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and wife, and Mrs. Travers, Major Wain, U. S. A., and family, Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. E. D. Baker, Captain Jordan, U. S. A., and family, Lieut. J. Howard, U. S. A., and some 250 others, accompanied the passengers by the steamer Sonora, which sailed from San Francisco for Panama in the 15th instant.

The total vote in California, as far as heard from, is 111,818, distributed as follows: Lincoln, 36,586; Douglas, 35,990; Breckinridge, 31,216; Bell, 8,026. This is the most favorable account for Douglas, either accounts placing him 10,000 behind Lincoln. The balance of the returns will probably decrease Lincoln's plurality, but it is generally conceded that the State has gone for him.

Returns from a few of the principal counties show the following on election day to the Washington Monument fund to be \$2,240, which will be largely increased.

It is believed that a majority of the people of California voted against calling a Constitutional Convention.

A school census of San Francisco gives 154,000 children under 18 years.

Partial returns received from the three Southern counties of Oregon show the following results: Jackson county, Breckinridge, 672; Douglas, 399; Lincoln, 377. In Douglas county there is 240 Breckinridge majority, and in Josephine county 200 majority for Breckinridge. These returns are unexpectedly favorable to Breckinridge, but a dispatch from Trekn, near Oregon, dated the 13th, says the latest advices from Oregon give Lincoln 250 majority, and Douglas is 6,000 behind Breckinridge. Three small counties are to be heard from, which cannot much vary the result.

GEORGETOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. H. O. Reaver is our authorized agent for Georgetown. Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper can be left at Barnard's Drug Store, corner of Bridge and High streets.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Association will be held at their hall (to-morrow,) Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, by order.